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OCT 3 - 1963

Crop Production

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Release:
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UNITED STATES CROP SUMMARY AS OF APRIL 1, 1962

Winter wheat production is estimated at 921 million bushels, 14 percent less than last year but 5 percent above average.

Corn stocks on farms, estimated at 2.1 billion bushels, a record for April 1, are slightly higher than last year and 40 percent above average.

Wheat stocks on farms, estimated at 211 million bushels, are down 18 percent from 1961 and 6 percent under average.

Oats stocks on farms are estimated at 432 million bushels, 11 percent lower than last year, and 13 percent below average.

Barley farm stocks totaled 98 million bushels, the lowest since 1954, 24 percent less than last year, and 8 percent below average.

Rye stocks on farms are estimated at 4 million bushels, the lowest since 1953, 43 percent below 1961 and 31 percent below average.

Flaxseed stocks on farms are 4 million bushels, the lowest of record, 19 percent less than last year and 58 percent below average.

Soybean farm stocks, estimated at 168 million bushels, are record high, about 2 1/3 times last year and almost twice the average.

Sorghum grain stocks on farms totaled 85 million bushels, 22 percent below 1961 but 3 percent above average.

Milk production: 11.1 billion pounds were produced in March, 2 percent more than last year and 7 percent above average for the month.

Egg production: About 5.7 billion eggs were produced in March, 1 percent more than in March 1961 but 2 percent less than average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Statistical Reporting Service

CrPr 2-2 (4-62)

Crop Reporting Board

Washington, D. C.

Year	WINTER WHEAT			RYE	PASTURE
	Percent 1/	Yield per acre	Production	CONDITION	CONDITION
	not harvested	seeded acre	(1,000 bushels)	APRIL 1	APRIL 1
	for grain	(bushels)	bushels)	(percent)	(percent)
:					
Average 1951-60:	15.4	18.8	876,232	84	78
1961	: 6.1	24.8	1,076,274	89	86
1962	: 2/ 10.0	2/ 23.6	2/ 921,170	87	82
:					

1/ Percent of seeded acreage.

2/ Indicated April 1, 1962.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS -- APRIL 1

Crop	Average 1951-60	1961	1962
	Percent : 1,000	Percent : 1,000	Percent : 1,000
	1/ : bushels	1/ : bushels	1/ : bushels
	:	:	:
Corn	50.6	1,532,806	53.4
Wheat	20.5	224,455	19.0
Durum wheat :	---	---	---
Oats	38.7	496,115	41.9
Barley	29.8	106,673	29.9
Rye	25.0	6,212	22.6
Flaxseed	27.9	10,078	17.3
Soybeans	21.9	87,870	13.0
Sorghums	2/16.6	2/ 82,084	17.6
:			

1/ Percent of previous year's crop.

2/ Short-time average.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop	PRODUCTION			
	Average	1959	1960	Indicated
	1950-59	1,000	1,000	1,000
	boxes	boxes	boxes	boxes
Oranges	124,114	126,760	116,635	126,705
Grapefruit	43,137	41,620	43,300	41,700
Lemons	15,064	18,230	14,140	16,500
:				

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group	Acreage harvested			Yield per harv. acre			Production		
	Av.	1961	Ind.	Av.	1961	Ind.	Av.	1961	Ind.
	1951-60	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	1962
	1,000	1,000	1,000				1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>acres</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>	<u>cwt.</u>
Winter ...	27.7	23.5	21.8	156.8	211.4	193.3	4,327	4,967	4,213
E. Spring :	26.0	25.4	24.1	141.8	183.1	162.6	3,691	4,650	3,918
L. Spring :	159.8	134.4	111.0	152.1	208.5	May 10	23,833	28,023	May 10

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

Month	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1951-60			1951-60		
	Million	Million	Million			
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Millions</u>	<u>Millions</u>
February	8,950	9,438	9,629	5,075	4,900	4,928
March	10,364	10,931	11,101	5,835	5,695	5,728
Jan. - Mar. Incl. .	28,527	30,231	30,848	16,169	15,775	15,931

APPROVED:

Charles S. Murphy

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF APRIL 1, 1962

The 1962 crop season got off to a slow start with cold, damp weather in early March. Plant growth was behind the usual pace until more seasonal late March temperatures brought a promise of spring. Field work was delayed by frequent snow or rain which kept soils too wet for plowing and seed bed preparation. Soil moisture was adequate to excessive over most of the eastern half of the Nation. The Northern Plains region, the 1961 drought area, has sufficient moisture to start the 1962 season but will need continued rainfall throughout the season. Moisture shortages are reaching the critical stage in Texas where below normal March rainfall continues a pattern of moisture deficiency which has persisted for several months especially in Central and Southern areas. March precipitation continued to improve the moisture situation in Mountain and Western States, and the outlook for irrigation water during the 1962 season is the best in several years.

Winter Wheat Starting Slowly

Warmer weather in late March gave a boost to growth of winter wheat in the important Central and Southern Plains States. The crop was greening into Northern Nebraska, as snow cover receded, but growth was slow. Rains in late March brought relief to a developing dry topsoil condition in Western Kansas but did not penetrate the important wheat areas of Oklahoma and Texas. Deep roots are rapidly using up the subsoil reserves in these areas, and rains are needed to provide moisture for continued development. In the East North Central and North Atlantic States, wheat is just coming out of the dormant stage. Winter losses are reported to be larger than usual from cold, ice, and heaving in this area, but no extensive losses are indicated yet. Development of wheat was slowed in the South Central and South Atlantic States, but plentiful moisture sets the stage for rapid growth as soon as warm weather appears. Wheat survived the winter quite well in the Pacific Northwest although some reseeding of damaged acreage will be necessary. Development of the crop is slower than usual in this area. The April 1 forecast of 921 million bushels is 14 percent below the 1961 production but 5 percent larger than average. The expected yield per seeded acre of 23.6 bushels compares to 24.8 for 1961 and the average of 18.8 bushels per seeded acre.

Winter oats and barley did not survive as well as wheat. Considerable acreage was lost in the Southern Plains areas with much of this already reseeded. Snow cover gave generally adequate protection to these crops in the Corn Belt States. In the far Northwest, winter oats and barley were damaged by low temperatures in January and February, and reseeding will be extensive.

Farm Stocks of Food Grains Drop - Soybean Stocks Zoom

Food grains stored on farms were about one-fifth lower than April 1 last year and 7 percent below average. Farm stored wheat was 18 percent less than April 1, 1961 while rye stocks were down 43 percent. Soybeans held on farms rocketed to a new high, more than double the small holdings of a year earlier and 18 percent above the previous record farm stocks of April 1, 1960. Flaxseed stocks were 19 percent less than a year earlier and the lowest in 15 years of record.

Farm Stocks of Feed Grains Below Last Year

Total tonnage of the four feed grains held on farms April 1 was one percent lower than a year earlier but 29 percent above average. Farm stored corn reached

a new high of 2,149 million bushels--3 percent above the previous high last year and 40 percent above average. Sorghum stocks dropped sharply from a year ago but were still above average. Farm stocks of oats were 11 percent smaller while barley stocks dropped 24 percent under a year earlier.

Citrus Production Exceeds Last Year--Smaller Southern Peach Crop

Citrus production for 1961-62 is expected to be 6 percent greater than last year and 3 percent above average. About 58 percent of the orange crop and 71 percent of the grapefruit had been harvested by April 1. Most oranges for the remainder of the season will be Valencias. From April 1 to the end of the season there will be more oranges but fewer grapefruit and lemons than remained for harvest a year ago.

The Southern States expect a peach crop smaller than last year although above average. Cold weather hurt the crop, particularly west of the Mississippi River. In California most deciduous tree fruits other than apples had passed peak bloom by April 1 with bloom occurring a week to 10 days later than last year because of recent cold weather. In most areas, other than California and the Southern Peach States, it was still too early for bloom.

Winter and Spring Potato Production Below Last Year

Prospects for winter crop potatoes declined during March. The 1962 crop is now expected to be 15 percent below last year. Production of early spring potatoes is indicated to be 16 percent smaller than the large 1961 crop but 6 percent above average. Growers of late spring potatoes expect to have a record low acreage for harvest in 1962. This acreage is 17 percent below the 1961 crop and 7 percent less than the previous record low acreage in 1959. Reductions are general in all producing areas but the sharpest drop is expected in California.

Smaller Spring Vegetable Output - Processing Acreage Up Slightly

A 19 percent reduction in spring vegetables from last year is indicated. This is based on production forecasts of crops making up three-fourths of the usual spring vegetable total, excluding melons. Substantially lower production is expected for spring cabbage, celery, cucumbers, eggplant, lettuce, green peas, and green peppers. Expanded production is indicated for beets, carrots, and sweet corn. Below normal March temperatures in winter and spring producing areas retarded growth and lowered supplies during the month. In California, temperatures were below normal for the entire month and shipments were reduced. Development of vegetable crops was also behind normal in Arizona and New Mexico. Cool weather retarded Texas vegetable growth early in March. Most Texas areas were in need of rain by the end of the month. High winds and freezing temperatures caused some damage in Florida from March 4 to 12. Rain and warmer temperatures speeded recovery and improved the Florida vegetable prospects at the end of March. Prospective 1962 acreages of the 7 principle vegetable crops to be planted for processing are 1 percent above last year and slightly above average. An increase is expected in tomato plantings while decreases are indicated in all other processing vegetable acreages.

March Weather Cool and Damp

Spring has been slow to arrive over most of the Nation. March temperatures were generally below normal except for a small section from Northern Minnesota across the lakes to New England. Late February low temperatures carried over into March and warming trends did not show up generally until late in the month. Precipitation was frequent either as rain or snow. Snow cover extended as far south as Southern Nebraska and Iowa until after the 20th of March. Rising temperatures and widespread rainfall brought rapid melting and serious flooding of lowlands in the Missouri and upper Mississippi basins. The western part of the Nation and Northern Plains areas received near normal amounts of moisture during March. Texas and Western Oklahoma had below normal March precipitation continuing a deficiency that has continued for several months particularly in Central and Southern Texas. The High Plains areas have had fair subsoil reserves, but these are being used up rapidly and most sections of Texas were critically in need of rain at the end of March. The Corn Belt, East South Central and South Atlantic regions received plentiful amounts of moisture during March. This coupled with heavy February rains, kept soils saturated in these areas until late in the month. The most noteworthy March storm was the "Great Atlantic Storm" of March 5-7 which battered coastal areas from Florida to New England with heavy precipitation, high winds, and enormous waves.

Spring Work Lagging

Low temperatures, frequent precipitation, and soggy soils limited field work over most of the Nation until late March. However, the situation is generally not so serious that it could not be cured by a few days of good sunshine. Delays in seeding of oats are causing the most concern especially in the important North Central areas. Only 5 percent of the Illinois oats acreage was in the ground by April 1 compared with nearly one-half a year ago. Seeding in Iowa was limited to scattered fields, while in Missouri, planting was reported mainly in the dryer southwestern area. Farmers were just starting to seed oats in Nebraska in contrast to the usual pattern of about one-fifth of the acreage seeded by April 1. In Kansas, oats were nearly one-half seeded, compared with nearly three-fourths a year ago and the average of about 70 percent. A complicating factor is the delayed harvest of 1961 crops in the area centering in Northern Missouri. Some harvesting progress was made during March but good drying weather is urgently needed. Spring barley seeding is also lagging, following a pattern similar to oats. Rice seedings were underway in Louisiana and Texas, with about 10 percent seeded in the Upper Coastal region of Texas. Corn planting in Texas was about one-half completed by April 1 but many south and central counties are behind schedule due to dry soils. About 22 percent of the Texas sorghum crop was seeded--slightly behind a year earlier.

Cotton planting in Texas was delayed by dry soils which have thrown planting schedules two weeks behind last year in south central and southern areas with the exception of the Lower Valley. In contrast, cotton planting was delayed by cool, wet soils in the Southeastern States. Wet soils also limited preparation of land and seeding of cotton in Arizona and California but planting was in full swing by April 1. Seeding of tobacco beds was delayed, especially in the northern part of the major tobacco area, by the cool, wet weather; but activity picked up late in March. In more southerly tobacco areas, transplanting was active and was expected to be general in South Carolina producing areas in early April.

Pastures Need Sunshine

Pasture condition on April 1 was 4 percentage points below last year but 4 points above average. Pasture growth was slow during March due to low temperatures and lack of sunshine. However, improved moisture conditions, especially in the Western part of the country, enhance the prospects for pastures during the 1962 season. Wheat pastures provided welcome quantities of feed during March. Regular pastures provided little feed until late in March and then only in Southern States. Livestock received supplemental feed during most of the month in all parts of the country. Cattle are in generally good condition, although some loss of weight was reported. Continued cold and wet weather kept feed lots muddy and lowered gains. Losses of young animals are indicated to be somewhat greater than usual.

Milk and Egg Production Above Last Year

Milk production in the United States during March was about 2 percent larger than a year earlier and 7 percent above the 1951-60 average. March egg production exceeded that of a year earlier by less than one percent. Increased output in the South Central, South Atlantic and Western regions more than offset lower production in the North Atlantic and North Central States. Production per layer slipped below the March 1961 rate, but this decline was outweighed by a 2 percent increase in the size of the Nation's laying flock.

WINTER WHEAT: The 1962 winter wheat crop is off to a sleepy start as lingering winter temperatures have held plants in dormancy until a late date. This crop started under favorable conditions, but the winter season moved in with an early vengeance that persisted throughout most of the winter and slowed development of the crop. Soil moisture conditions are generally adequate to excessive, and the crop is expected to respond favorably to warmer temperatures. Production is forecast at 921 million bushels, 14 percent less than the large 1961 crop but 5 percent above the 10-year average.

The indicated yield per seeded acre, at 23.6 bushels, ranks as the fourth highest of record but is well below the record 26.9 bushel yield of 1958. This yield forecast is based on growing conditions about April 1 as reported by crop correspondents. In addition to the usual factors of weather, insects and disease that exert significant influence on the final crop, the 1962 outturn will be dependent on the final decision of growers relative to the acreage to be harvested. In the last 10 years, the average of the increases or decreases in the United States production estimate from April 1 to harvest has been 94 million bushels, ranging from a maximum change of 210 million bushels to a minimum of 22 million bushels.

The acreage expected to be harvested for grain, at 35.1 million acres, represents 90 percent of the seeded acreage, smaller than the 93.9 percent harvested in 1961 but above the average percentage of 84.6 percent.

The 1962 winter wheat crop was seeded at an early date and made favorable fall growth under good moisture conditions except in South Atlantic and Gulf States and the Pacific Northwest. Winter temperatures were relatively severe, but generous snow cover gave protection to much of the acreage, especially in the Central Plains and Corn Belt States. Areas of Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, and Northern Ohio were under a damaging ice cover in February that appears to have resulted in extensive losses in local areas.

South Atlantic and Gulf States were exceptionally dry at the time of normal fall seeding, with much of the acreage seeded late and some intended acreage not seeded. Pacific Northwest acreage struggled through a discouraging fall seeding and winter brought only moderate improvement.

Prospects in the Great Plains States continue above average but some problem areas were beginning to develop by late March. Kansas yield prospects continued quite favorable as late March rains over much of Western Kansas improved the moisture situation for wheat in areas where surface moisture was beginning to be short. Production prospects in Texas and Oklahoma declined during the winter, as rainfall has been short during the first three months of 1962. Surface soils in western areas of Oklahoma and over much of the important producing area in Texas were becoming dry by April 1. However, plants generally are deep rooted and able to partially satisfy current moisture needs from the favorable sub-soil moisture supplies. The Colorado and Nebraska acreage is emerging from the winter in a thrifty condition, as soil moisture is favorable and winter losses were at a minimum.

The Corn Belt acreage is quite backward as lingering winter temperatures and excessive moisture have dulled the early spring growth. The crop was just beginning to show new vigor by late March with growers still not fully aware of the extent of winter damage.

Prospects in the Northern Rocky Mountain and Pacific Northwest States are below average as poor fall seeding conditions slowed early season growth and early spring temperatures were too cold for satisfactory growth. Spring moisture has been favorable and the crop should show improvement as temperatures rise.

The Atlantic Coast and South Central States were generally plagued with dry soils that greatly delayed fall plantings and resulted in a large late acreage. Winter moisture replenished soil supplies, but the crop has responded slowly due to prolonged winter temperatures and a minimum fall growth. Fields are beginning to show favorable development in the more southerly areas with plants in the "boot" in south Alabama.

CORN STOCKS ON FARMS: Corn stocks on farms April 1 totaled 2,149 million bushels, 3 percent above the previous record of 2,085 million bushels a year earlier and 40 percent above average. More than a third of the farm stocks of corn were under CCC loan and purchase agreements. Corn Belt farms held a record high total of 1,947 million bushels, 4 percent above last year and 47 percent above average. In the East North Central States, corn stocks on farms were up 8 percent from a year earlier, while in the West North Central States stocks rose by 2 percent. Compared with April 1, 1961 farm stocks of corn in the N. and S. Atlantic Regions as well as in the Western Region showed appreciable decreases on April 1 this year. The South Central Region however, in line with the trend in the Corn Belt, showed increased corn stocks from a year ago.

Disappearance of corn from farm stocks during the January-March quarter at 873 million bushels was down 9 percent from a year earlier but 13 percent above average disappearance for the quarter.

WHEAT STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 farm stocks of all wheat at 211 million bushels were 18 percent below a year earlier and 6 percent below average. April 1 stocks were equivalent to 17.1 percent

of the 1961 production; and a year ago April 1, stocks were 19.0 percent of the 1960 production.

Government loan or purchase agreements accounted for about three-fifths of the total wheat stocks on farms April 1, 1962.

Stocks on farms in the North Atlantic States were slightly below a year earlier, but in South Atlantic and South Central States, holdings were up sharply from last year. In the North Central region, comprising the largest wheat producing area, stocks were 22 percent below a year earlier. Larger stocks than the previous year in a number of these States were more than offset by rather sharply reduced stocks in Minnesota, the Dakotas and Nebraska. In the West, stocks were 18 percent below last year.

During the January-March quarter, disappearance of wheat from farms at 148 million bushels was 16 million bushels less than last year but 20 million bushels above average.

Durum Wheat farm stocks are placed at 7.3 million bushels, nearly 40 percent of the 1961 production of this class of wheat. Disappearance of Durum Wheat from farms during the January-March quarter amounted to 4 million bushels.

OATS STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of oats on farms April 1, at 432 million bushels, were 11 percent less than a year earlier and 13 percent below average. Less than a tenth of these stocks were under Government loan or purchase agreement.

In the North Central Region, which accounted for about 90 percent of the Nation's current farm supplies, farm stocks were 13 percent smaller than on April 1, 1961. All States in this region had smaller holdings than last year except Wisconsin and Kansas. Stocks were also below a year earlier in the West, but the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and South Central Regions had larger stocks.

Disappearance from farms during the January-March quarter was 263 million bushels, compared with 283 million bushels last year and the average for this quarter of 322 million bushels.

SOYBEAN STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of soybeans on April 1 totaled a record for the date, 168 million bushels. This was more than double the 72 million bushels on farms a year earlier and compares with the 10-year average April 1 farm stocks of 88 million bushels. The previous high April 1 holdings of 142 million bushels was two years ago. The large holdings are a result of record production in 1961 and the slowed rate of disappearance from farms during the first quarter of 1962.

Disappearance of soybeans from farms during the January-March quarter totaled 95 million bushels, compared with the 100 million bushel disappearance for the comparable quarter of last year and the 10-year average disappearance of 51 million bushels. Adverse weather in much of the producing area and lower prices than a year earlier slowed movement from farms during the quarter.

The large concentration of farm soybean stocks is in the North Central States, which account for nearly 93 percent of U. S. total. Iowa is the leading State with about 40 million bushels, followed by Illinois with 37 million and Minnesota with 25 million bushels.

RYE: The condition of rye as of April 1 was reported at 87 percent of normal, 2 points below a year earlier but 3 points above the April 1 average. Conditions have been generally favorable for the crop, particularly in the North Central region where the snow cover was better than usual in most States.

In the Atlantic and South Central areas, rye is in good condition. Most of these States report condition down a little from a year ago because of a dry planting season. However, condition is still reported above average. The southern tier of the North Central States also reports condition of rye a little below a year ago, but equal or above average. Poor stands going into the winter lowered condition in parts of this area also. The remaining States in the North Central region reported very good rye condition, above both a year ago and average, mainly because of good snow cover protection as well as good spring moisture supplies. In the Western region condition was reported favorable except in Washington and Oregon. Condition in these States was reported below both a year earlier and average, mainly because of dry fall planting conditions and uneven stands.

Seeding of rye for all purposes in the fall of 1961 totaled 4.8 million acres, 15 percent larger than the 1960 fall seedings and 16 percent above average.

RYE STOCKS ON FARMS: Rye stocks on farms April 1, at 4,270,000 bushels, were down 43 percent from a year ago and down almost a third from average. These stocks equalled about an eighth of the supply on hand at the beginning of the marketing season last July. The Dakotas and Nebraska, with almost 2.4 million bushels, accounted for well over half of the Nation's farm holdings. Movement from farms during the first 3 months of 1962 amounted to nearly 3.4 million bushels, well below last year's unusually large movement in the same quarter but still well above average for this period.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms April 1, 1962 totaled 98 million bushels, 24 percent below last year and 8 percent below average. April 1 stocks were 25 percent of the 1961 production, compared with 30 percent a year ago and the average of 30 percent.

Disappearance of barley from farms during the first 3 months of 1962 amounted to 81 million bushels, the largest movement in the last 19 years and 44 percent above the 1951-60 average.

The important producing States--North Dakota, Minnesota and Montana--accounted for 47 percent of the total barley in farm storage on April 1, but each had sharply lower stocks than a year earlier. Nearly two-fifths of the April 1 farm stocks were held under Government loan.

FLAXSEED STOCKS ON FARMS: Farm stocks of flaxseed on April 1 were 4.3 million bushels, 19 percent below a year earlier and the smallest in 15 years of record. This total is about two-fifths of the 10-year average of 10.1 million bushels for the date. North Dakota accounted for about 57 percent of the farm holdings, with nearly all of the balance located in Minnesota and South Dakota. Supplies at the beginning of the 1961-62 marketing season last July were about a fourth less than a year earlier.

Disappearance of flaxseed during the first three months of 1962 was 2.4 million bushels, two-fifths less than for the same period in 1961.

SORGHUM GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS: April 1 farm stocks of sorghum grain totaled 85 million bushels, 22 percent less than last year's record holdings and the lowest farm stocks for this date since April 1, 1957. Nearly half of the farm stocks were under CCC loan or purchase agreement, compared with about two-fifths a year ago at this time.

Nebraska, Kansas and Texas accounted for over four-fifths of the Nation's farm holdings. Stocks were sharply lower than last year in Nebraska and Kansas but were slightly higher in Texas. Farm stocks were up slightly from a year ago in Colorado but were well below last year in most other States.

Disappearance during the January to March quarter was 66 million bushels, 39 percent less than last year and the lowest for this quarter since 1957.

The low level of both stocks and disappearance reflected in large part the small 1961 production, nearly a fourth less than in 1960.

CITRUS: The 1961-62 orange crop is estimated at nearly 127 million boxes, 9 percent larger than last year and 2 percent above average, with Florida and Arizona accounting for the increase over last year. All States except California expect an above-average crop, and the Florida crop is estimated to be the largest of record. By April 1, approximately 58 percent of the orange crop had been picked, which is about the same progress as a year ago. An estimated 52.9 million boxes remained for harvest, compared with 50.1 million on April 1, 1961. Harvest of Early, Midseason, and Navel oranges was 97 percent complete with their production expected to total 66.8 million boxes, 6 percent more than last year and 4 percent above average. Supplies of oranges for the remainder of the season will be mostly Valencias. A near-average Valencia crop of 60 million boxes is forecast, 11 percent above last year.

Production of grapefruit is forecast at 41.7 million boxes, down 4 percent from last year and 3 percent below average. By April 1, approximately 71 percent of the crop had been harvested, leaving nearly 12 million boxes to be picked. A year ago, 65 percent of the crop had been harvested by April 1, with 15 million boxes remaining for harvest. The lemon crop is forecast at 16.5 million boxes, 17 percent larger than last year and 10 percent above average. Harvest is much farther along than a year ago. As of April 1, about 46 percent of the crop had been picked compared with 31 percent to April 1, 1961.

As shown in the following table, processors have used more citrus than a year ago, particularly oranges.

Citrus Crops - Utilization to April 1

Crop	1960-61 Crop				1961-62 Crop			
	Utilization	Remaining	Utilization	Remaining	Utilization	Remaining	for	for
	Fresh	Processing	Total	for	Fresh	Processing	Total	harvest
	Thousand Boxes							
Oranges	23,024	43,508	66,532	50,103	23,573	50,271	73,844	52,861
Grapefruit	15,924	12,221	28,145	15,155	16,935	12,830	29,765	11,935
Lemons	3,122	1,206	4,328	9,812	4,034	3,506	7,540	8,960

The Florida citrus areas received needed rains during the last half of March. Harvest of Early and Midseason Oranges is practically complete with some seedling groves and fruit from scattered late bloom remaining to be picked. Valencias are maturing more slowly than expected, although they show a good rate of growth. The volume being harvested at the end of March was rather light. For the 1962-63 season, the regular citrus bloom was heavy and extended over a long period of time. Only tangerines failed to have a heavy bloom.

In California, all Navel remaining for harvest are fully mature. Harvest is complete in central California and nearly complete in the southern district. Cold weather has delayed maturity of Valencias in central California and no fruit had been picked by April 1. In the desert areas and in southern California a few Valencias have been picked. Harvest of Desert Valleys grapefruit is approaching the half-way mark. Rains during the month were particularly helpful to "other areas Grapefruit," in bringing about better sizing.

In Texas, most of those trees which were still alive had put out new growth by early March. Late in the month some bloom appeared. Pruning, which in most cases is heavy, is under way in some groves.

PEACHES: As of April 1, peach prospects in the Southern States were not as good as a year ago although above average. Condition of the crop was reported at 76 percent, the lowest since 1956 as the result of cold weather damage. Heaviest damage occurred west of the Mississippi River.

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia expect another large crop of peaches. Frost occurred during the April 2-4 period in these States but caused little or no damage. In North Carolina trees were at peak bloom about March 22-29. Low temperatures during March held back bud development and resulted in a prolonged period of bloom in South Carolina and Georgia.

An early March freeze and continued cool weather reduced peach prospects in both Alabama and Mississippi. The Nashville area in Arkansas suffered loss as the result of cold weather early in January. The Clarksville and Crowley Ridge areas expect fairly good crops of peaches. Frost on April 2 caused some damage at Fayetteville. Bud kill as well as post-bloom frost reduced the Louisiana crop. Early varieties show the heaviest loss. Peaches in the southern and eastern areas of Oklahoma were hurt by a heavy freeze in the last week of February. In northeastern counties, delayed bud development prevented freeze damage. Texas growers reported the condition of the peach crop the lowest since 1955. In the southern half of the State a mid-March freeze, which occurred just as trees were coming into full bloom, caused heavy losses to peaches. The east Texas crop was also severely damaged. During late March, freezing temperatures in the northern half of the State hurt peaches in that area.

AVOCADOS: Fuerte-- Picking of the 1961 crop was interrupted by rains early in March. A small amount of frost damage also occurred. The bulk of the crop had been picked by April 1 in Orange and Los Angeles counties.

Other than Fuerte - Picking of other fall and winter varieties is nearly finished except for a small amount in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties. A few Hass and other spring and summer varieties have been harvested, and should come into heavy volume by the time Fuertes are all harvested. The 1962-63 bloom has been appearing since mid-January but weather was not favorable for fruit set. Sufficient bloom is still expected for setting a good crop.

POTATOES: Production of 1962 winter crop potatoes is estimated at 4,213,000 hundredweight, 2 percent less than the March 1 estimate. This year's crop is 15 percent less than the 4,967,000 hundredweight produced in 1961. The reduction in the production estimate from a month ago occurred in Florida where both acreage and yield per acre were reduced. Nearly 30 percent of the Florida acreage was un-harvested on April 1. Heavy rains covered part of Dade County the last of March and first of April but did not interfere materially with harvest. Digging of California winter crop potatoes was active in all producing areas of the State during March. Kern County harvest was expected to be completed the first week of April. Harvest continues in the later San Joaquin Valley districts and in the Perris-Hemet district.

The early spring crop is forecast at 3,918,000 hundredweight for 1962. Production at this level would be 6 percent greater than average but 16 percent less than the large 1961 crop. In Florida, the Hastings area crop is placed at 3,416,000 hundredweight, compared to 3,990,000 in 1961, with lower yields accounting for most of the decline. Harvest of the Hastings crop began the last week of March, and quality has been good. Damage from winds and frost the week of March 4-10 and light frost on March 17 and 18 was relatively minor. Irrigation water requirements were heavy until late March when beneficial rains were received in all sections of the area. Other areas in Florida reduced acreage substantially, and yields are expected to average lower than last year. Production in other Florida areas, forecast at 310,000 hundredweight, is 200,000 below 1961. The North Florida crop was retarded and received some frost burn during the cold periods in March. Potatoes in the Balm-Plant City area near Tampa are in very good condition, and harvest started about the first of April. The Texas crop is in good condition, and yield prospects are well above those harvested last year and the acreage is slightly larger. Estimated production of 192,000 hundredweight is up 28 percent. Harvest of the Rio Grande early spring crop will start the last week of April.

Acreage of potatoes for late spring harvest is a record low of 111,000 acres. This acreage is 17 percent under the 134,400 acres harvested in 1961 and 7 percent below the previous record low of 119,300 acres in 1959. The reduction is general in all areas but is sharpest in California, where acreage was cut 15,200 acres or 26 percent from last year. Growers generally carried out their January 1 intentions except for California, where the 43,300 acres planted for harvest was 10 percent below earlier expectation.

In North Carolina, the bulk of the acreage in the 8 Northeastern Counties was planted between March 11 and 24 with some planting extending into April. South Carolina potatoes are in good to excellent condition with better than usual stands. A freeze on March 6 in the Baldwin area of Alabama froze plants to the ground in many fields, and much of the fine, early start was lost. Recovery has been satisfactory and the crop is making

good progress. Other areas of Alabama expected to complete planting about April 1. In Texas, planting of the commercial crop was completed at Pearsall and San Antonio in late February; in the Munday area by March 5; and in east Texas by April 1. Arizona potatoes were frozen to the ground in January and early February. The crop has recovered and is in good condition but will be ten days to two weeks late. In the early Edison District of California, vines were frozen back to the ground in late February. Digging is not expected to get underway until late April, about three weeks later than last year. Plantings in California have been generally delayed by wet weather, and some districts outside of Kern County are still planting.

PASTURES: The Nation's pasture condition on April 1 averaged 82 percent of normal, according to reports from crop correspondents. Reported condition was 4 points below a year earlier, but 4 points above the 1951-60 average for the date. Pasture condition reported on April 1 reflects primarily effects of winter precipitation and temperatures. Nearly all of the country, except some areas in Texas and Florida, experienced more than normal amounts of precipitation during the winter months. Heavier than usual snow cover in most northern areas helped to avoid damage to pastures from below-normal winter temperatures. Continued cold weather through most of March delayed spring pasture development, in contrast to the unusually warm March a year earlier.

In the South Atlantic Region, pastures developed slowly during March but reported condition was above average on April 1. Heavy precipitation during March made pastures generally too wet and muddy for grazing. With normal temperature during April, grass should respond rapidly and supply ample feed by the latter part of the month.

Pasture condition in the South Central Region averaged better than usual on April 1, although below the unusually favorable condition a year earlier. Some grazing was allowed but below-normal temperatures slowed pasture growth during March. Heavy rainfall in most of the eastern South Central States limited use of pastures, but farther west, more moisture was needed for good growth. Winter grains furnished some grazing during March, but generally the month was not favorable for pasture development.

In the West, pasture condition was generally good on April 1 -- above both last year and the average for the date. Nearly all of the area received more than the normal amount of precipitation during March, but temperatures were below normal. Pasture condition in Montana, Oregon, and Washington was below a year earlier and the 10-year average. Snow covered most of the mountainous areas of the West on April 1, but was melting rapidly.

In the East North Central and North Atlantic Regions, April 1 pasture prospects were below a year earlier, but about average for the date. Temperatures averaged below normal during March in the southern part of this area, but above normal in Michigan, New York, and New England. In the West North Central Region, pasture prospects were better than usual on April 1 in all States except North Dakota, where pastures were severely damaged by the 1961 drought. Snow covered large areas of some West North Central States, Ohio, New York, and New England on April 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production in the United States during March was about 2 percent larger than a year earlier and 7 percent above the 1951-60 average for the month.

Monthly milk production on farms, selected States,
March 1962, with comparisons
(In millions of pounds)

State	March			State	March			State	March		
	average	Mar.	Feb.		average	Mar.	Feb.		average	Mar.	Feb.
	1951-60	1961	1962		1951-60	1961	1962		1951-60	1961	1962
N.Y.	850	949	817	973	96	91	76	88			
N.J.	102	105	90	105	180	198	161	201			
Pa.	549	616	520	634	174	174	143	184			
Ohio	439	446	408	453	95	74	65	74			
Ind.	294	271	234	268	114	98	87	99			
Ill.	417	356	332	368	86	68	59	68			
Mich.	444	434	404	470	140	113	107	112			
Wis.	1,510	1,638	1,468	1,701	275	271	233	269			
Minn.	912	1,063	959	1,075	39	36	30	35			
Iowa	515	520	466	525	120	143	118	140			
Mo.	301	320	261	292	16.5	14.3	12.5	13.7			
N.Dak.	150	156	144	155	75	72	60	65			
S.Dak.	117	127	116	125	61	67	59	66			
Nebr.	182	163	148	166	145	163	151	168			
Kans.	193	172	141	155	92	90	69	89			
Md.	122	126	116	130	613	711	617	724			
Va.	149	152	142	154	Other						
W.Va.	58	50	44	49	States ^{1/}	560	702	611	723		
N.C.	128	128	121	136							
S.C.	50	49	39	48	U.S.	10,364	10,931	9,629	11,101		

^{1/}Monthly data for individual States not available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: The Nation's farm flocks laid 5,728 million eggs during March, compared with 5,695 million eggs during March last year, an increase of less than 1 percent. Increases from a year earlier of 7 percent in the South Central and 4 percent in each the South Atlantic and the West more than offset decreases of 4 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the West North Central, and 1 percent in the East North Central States. Aggregate egg production, January through March, was 1 percent above the same period of 1961.

The rate of egg production per layer in March was 19.0, compared with 19.2 during March 1961. The rate of lay was about the same as a year earlier in all regions except in the West North Central, South Atlantic and the West where it was down 2 percent. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 3 months of 1962 was 52.3 eggs, compared with 52.5 eggs for the corresponding months a year earlier.

The Nation's laying flock averaged 301,209,000 layers during March, compared with 296,203,000 during March last year, an increase of about 2 percent. Increases of 7 percent in the South Atlantic and in the South Central and 6 percent in the West more than offset decreases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central and in the West North Central regions.

The number of layers on April 1, 1962 totaled 299,041,000, compared with 294,398,000 on April 1, 1961--an increase of about 2 percent. Compared with last

year, layer numbers were up 7 percent in the South Central and 6 percent in the South Atlantic and in the West. Numbers decreased 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central, and 1 percent in the East North Central States.

The rate of lay on April 1 was 62.6 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 63.2 eggs on April 1, 1961--a decrease of 1 percent. Decreases from last year were 3 percent in the South Atlantic, 2 percent in the West North Central, and 1 percent in the West. Rate of lay was unchanged from a year earlier in the North Atlantic, the East North Central and in the South Central regions.

HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE AND EGGS LAID
PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>	<u>Thou.</u>
1951-60 (Av.)	52,444	59,334	86,490	32,728	48,424	35,701	315,121
1961	46,113	48,493	70,937	39,956	47,513	41,386	294,398
1962	43,991	48,199	69,665	42,495	50,733	43,958	299,041
EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, APRIL 1							
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Number</u>
1951-60 (Av.)	58.8	60.4	62.7	59.8	59.0	61.6	60.6
1961	60.6	63.4	66.5	63.0	61.2	63.0	63.2
1962	60.5	63.6	65.2	61.1	61.1	62.5	62.6

Producers received an average of 33.0 cents per dozen for eggs in mid-March--down 3.2 cents from a month earlier and down 3.7 cents from mid-March 1961. Prices for eggs during the month worked lower, particularly during the latter half of the month. Collections of eggs in the mid-West, hampered by clogged highways in early weeks, were back to normal by the week ending March 21. The movement of accumulated eggs resulted in heavy floor stocks in some sections. The announcement of the purchase of dried eggs by the Government on March 22 exerted a stabilizing influence in the markets at the close of the month.

Prices received by producers for commercial broilers on March 15, averaged 16.3 cents per pound, compared with 16.6 a month earlier and 16.8 in mid-March 1961. There was a gradual decline in paying prices for broilers during the month. During the first week in March, paying prices at the farm in southern areas were from 15.5 to 16.0 cents. At the close of the month, paying prices in these areas were mostly 15 cents a pound, and undertone of the market was weak. Farmers received an average of 11.3 cents per pound live weight in mid-March for farm chickens (mostly hens), compared with 10.8 cents a month earlier and 13.1 cents a year earlier. Supplies were fully adequate for the fair demand.

Turkey prices in mid-March averaged 20.8 cents per pound live weight, compared with 19.3 cents a month earlier and 23.6 cents on March 15, 1961. Markets

were firm during March. The movement from storage was heavy. During February, the movement out of storage was the largest of record in the last 10 years.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-March was \$3.38 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.37 a year earlier. The average cost of broiler growing mash was \$4.65 per 100 pounds, down 3 cents from a year earlier. Cost of the turkey growing mash on March 15 averaged \$4.62, compared with \$4.64 on March 15, 1961. The average cost of chick starter mash was \$4.82 per 100 pounds, up 1 cent from a year earlier. On March 15, the egg-feed, farm chicken-feed, turkey-feed, and broiler-feed price ratios were all less favorable to producers than a year earlier.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP PRODUCTION, April 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

State	WINTER WHEAT			RYE		
	Production		Indicated: 1962	Condition		April 1
	Average 1951-60	1961		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent	Percent	Percent
N.Y.	10,047	8,174	6,630	90	90	89
N.J.	1,677	1,365	1,000	88	90	92
Pa.	17,184	15,720	13,485	86	93	85
Ohio	44,367	45,167	35,140	86	93	86
Ind.	36,326	45,150	36,580	88	95	88
Ill.	47,460	61,308	48,120	90	95	90
Mich.	33,969	39,996	29,326	92	95	93
Wis.	825	1,204	1,080	89	92	94
Minn.	915	688	560	88	93	95
Iowa	2,916	2,522	2,125	88	94	95
Mo.	38,475	43,096	29,400	86	91	86
N.Dak.	---	---	---	79	71	78
S.Dak.	8,463	10,332	16,968	81	86	91
Nebr.	78,758	78,620	82,620	82	91	93
Kans.	192,985	273,718	234,288	80	93	92
Del.	880	644	567	89	91	89
Md.	4,637	3,692	3,450	89	91	91
Va.	6,852	6,820	4,686	87	93	91
W.Va.	905	600	504	--	--	--
N.C.	8,078	11,368	7,035	86	91	89
S.C.	3,207	3,710	1,458	82	85	86
Ga.	2,169	2,538	1,452	82	88	86
Ky.	4,632	4,725	3,584	85	93	85
Tenn.	3,820	3,848	2,850	84	89	88
Ala.	1,130	1,456	950	--	--	--
Miss.	1,066	1,176	850	--	--	--
Ark.	2,194	4,941	3,900	--	--	--
La.	1/ 750	840	624	--	--	--
Okla.	75,225	110,832	83,562	76	91	81
Texas	38,874	84,870	57,920	65	90	73
Mont.	41,242	39,102	51,744	84	79	89
Idaho	19,039	19,002	17,000	90	95	99
Wyo.	4,943	4,263	4,950	84	85	94
Colo.	40,745	56,189	53,866	76	87	91
N.Mex.	1,917	8,004	5,092	76	90	--
Ariz.	1,567	1,118	1,044	--	--	--
Utah	4,145	2,550	2,864	86	80	--
Nev.	122	64	105	--	--	--
Wash.	61,134	50,736	48,662	87	95	85
Oreg.	23,731	17,901	17,847	90	92	85
Calif.	9,161	8,225	7,282	81	79	--
U.S.	876,232	1,076,274	921,170	84	89	87

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS - APRIL 1

State	Corn			Wheat		
	Average	1961	1962	Average	1961	1962
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Vt.	33	19	18	---	---	---
Mass.	87	64	56	---	---	---
Conn.	91	80	53	---	---	---
N.Y.	5,836	6,499	5,702	2,482	738	817
N.J.	3,506	3,834	2,655	236	193	96
Pa.	26,777	31,982	31,182	2,634	1,578	1,572
Ohio	87,160	101,219	93,859	5,276	1,499	1,807
Ind.	125,662	154,148	176,017	3,302	608	1,354
Ill.	268,641	359,859	382,906	3,867	1,143	1,226
Mich.	39,439	47,259	55,007	5,744	2,355	2,400
Wis.	48,849	55,335	67,411	618	416	343
Minn.	138,241	192,534	230,212	5,468	8,049	4,175
Iowa	350,255	494,426	515,604	272	88	120
Mo.	68,901	96,661	87,699	2,641	753	1,724
N.Dak.	4,480	4,645	3,604	54,827	66,300	34,219
S.Dak.	50,607	76,742	65,030	17,037	27,677	16,272
Nebr.	121,863	253,413	240,318	20,979	33,428	31,523
Kans.	20,197	36,104	29,400	26,828	35,325	43,795
Del.	2,494	2,528	1,476	25	8	6
Md.	6,894	9,180	6,199	242	108	166
Va.	10,858	11,368	10,399	701	399	580
W.Va.	2,422	1,835	1,611	240	139	150
N.C.	24,457	31,080	22,176	882	538	1,023
S.C.	8,571	8,284	8,223	139	87	408
Ga.	15,964	19,317	19,082	147	81	89
Fla.	1,683	2,226	2,313	---	---	---
Ky.	28,604	25,687	26,393	288	167	236
Tenn.	18,729	19,010	18,163	278	132	96
Ala.	15,181	12,856	15,951	32	24	15
Miss.	12,246	8,869	12,080	52	23	18
Ark.	4,691	2,498	2,619	74	43	49
Ia.	3,183	1,825	2,272	1/5	4	13
Okla.	1,870	1,242	1,024	2,176	3,639	4,987
Texas	7,489	4,128	4,465	1,006	1,577	3,819
Mont.	58	42	68	37,153	34,141	23,241
Idaho	409	537	581	5,561	2,621	4,712
Wyo.	161	459	415	1,740	1,309	800
Colo.	3,466	3,749	4,027	9,598	25,326	20,361
N.Mex.	202	219	121	102	234	360
Ariz.	197	104	108	49	16	11
Utah	39	47	54	1,201	1,022	563
Nev.	---	---	---	77	18	35
Wash.	551	1,295	595	5,903	2,604	4,422
Oreg.	370	774	424	3,431	3,461	3,233
Calif.	1,360	1,404	1,788	1,144	244	175
U.S.	1,532,806	2,085,386	2,149,370	224,455	258,115	211,011

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS - APRIL 1

State	Oats			Soybeans			Rye		
	Average		1961	Average		1961	Average		1961
	1951-60	1,000	1,000	1951-60	1,000	1,000	1951-60	1,000	1,000
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
Maine	1,143	865	740	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vt.	204	184	183	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.Y.	10,500	10,279	10,902	23	13	17	33	34	55
N.J.	369	237	284	134	113	159	15	21	14
Pa.	10,252	9,436	11,073	93	21	62	62	38	72
Ohio	15,092	19,979	12,898	7,014	5,142	13,018	101	69	62
Ind.	14,620	15,712	9,317	10,360	8,477	16,188	128	106	83
Ill.	40,845	34,278	33,276	22,838	14,223	36,511	131	108	89
Mich.	18,835	15,251	14,806	1,226	1,061	1,927	189	84	83
Wis.	55,338	44,684	58,514	437	476	706	165	93	99
Minn.	84,198	90,905	76,794	11,896	8,966	24,721	438	97	70
Iowa	88,891	79,212	66,453	17,597	14,580	40,255	35	24	21
Mo.	10,371	6,986	6,371	6,127	6,551	14,413	67	86	98
N.Dak.	31,647	36,371	20,625	528	435	1,142	1,953	2,000	838
S.Dak.	52,035	64,301	53,871	717	459	810	1,400	2,247	884
Nebr.	19,108	21,531	19,804	686	918	2,472	556	833	676
Kans.	6,428	5,022	5,786	965	1,008	3,023	204	479	221
Del.	54	48	41	262	340	361	6	13	7
Md.	522	480	490	324	292	617	13	32	13
Va.	832	756	861	535	504	542	18	14	11
W.Va.	373	320	259	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.C.	2,383	1,308	2,804	944	981	1,574	26	12	34
S.C.	1,715	711	1,771	752	1,654	1,610	7	5	10
Ga.	1,160	577	681	127	102	122	8	12	20
Fla.	34	22	24	32	16	19	---	---	---
Ky.	386	370	405	432	482	1,005	19	17	11
Tenn.	786	525	646	682	443	1,324	15	8	10
Ala.	302	268	291	114	223	210	---	---	---
Miss.	1,205	461	770	1,044	1,209	1,527	---	---	---
Ark.	930	538	506	1,767	3,288	2,801	---	---	---
La.	248	140	118	116	207	236	---	---	---
Okla.	2,754	3,759	3,597	65	161	153	107	68	48
Texas	5,558	4,898	4,930	33	71	201	25	19	8
Mont.	5,296	4,292	3,271	---	---	---	79	218	163
Idaho	2,415	1,629	1,570	---	---	---	14	21	26
Wyo.	1,838	1,740	1,247	---	---	---	25	29	34
Colo.	1,922	1,951	1,470	---	---	---	100	381	196
N.Mex.	58	61	80	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ariz.	84	54	60	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	631	335	317	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	52	26	12	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	1,953	1,457	1,331	---	---	---	149	217	194
Oreg.	2,414	1,816	2,344	---	---	---	95	80	120
Calif.	267	153	172	---	---	---	---	---	---
U.S.	496,115	483,928	431,765	87,870	72,416	167,726	6,212	7,465	4,270

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS - APRIL 1

State	Barley			Flaxseed			Sorghum		
	Average: 1961		1962	Average: 1951-60		1961	Average: 1957-60		1961
	1951-60	1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962	1957-60	1961	1962
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
N.Y.	507	150	163	---	---	---	---	---	---
N.J.	173	282	200	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pa.	1,730	1,905	2,090	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	429	395	514	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ind.	322	292	285	---	---	---	202	267	230
Ill.	493	544	740	---	---	---	230	248	113
Mich.	944	633	706	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wis.	1,329	410	279	29	14	12	---	---	---
Minn.	12,857	15,240	11,739	1,839	1,442	967	---	---	---
Iowa	323	353	304	71	41	38	3,011	1,017	566
Mo.	1,042	1,032	784	---	---	---	5,451	4,882	2,835
N. Dak.	31,930	43,183	24,051	6,417	2,559	2,443	---	---	---
S. Dak.	6,994	9,562	5,679	1,600	1,124	804	2,148	2,722	2,124
Nebr.	2,003	2,218	2,646	---	---	---	22,341	40,814	30,034
Kans.	2,443	5,125	7,291	---	---	---	23,926	31,833	25,686
Del.	57	45	57	---	---	---	---	---	---
Md.	574	808	707	---	---	---	---	---	---
Va.	758	1,012	887	---	---	---	58	46	36
W. Va.	104	117	111	---	---	---	---	---	---
N. C.	320	316	516	---	---	---	809	1,277	407
S. C.	91	55	128	---	---	---	68	46	52
Ga.	14	8	21	---	---	---	129	101	105
Ky.	288	227	306	---	---	---	275	259	195
Tenn.	159	125	209	---	---	---	376	261	201
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	156	101	73
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	152	74	56
Ark.	40	31	89	---	---	---	284	82	56
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	16	14
Okla.	820	2,550	1,925	---	---	---	3,026	5,702	2,867
Texas	384	571	1,010	---	---	---	13,352	12,928	13,778
Mont.	17,515	17,619	10,284	118	93	5	---	---	---
Idaho	3,893	3,806	4,211	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyo.	1,530	1,720	862	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colo.	3,558	4,856	4,859	---	---	---	3,789	3,758	3,777
N. Mex.	96	172	304	---	---	---	740	924	745
Ariz.	617	502	1,683	---	---	---	536	524	448
Utah	2,008	1,598	1,394	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nev.	119	133	60	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wash.	2,426	2,654	2,713	---	---	---	---	---	---
Oreg.	2,411	3,455	2,270	---	---	---	---	---	---
Calif.	5,320	5,107	5,906	---	---	---	1,004	1,093	406
U.S.	106,673	128,811	97,983	10,078	5,273	4,269	82,084	108,975	84,804

CROP PRODUCTION, April 1962

Crop Reporting Board, SRS, USDA

Seasonal group and State		POTATOES, IRISH		Acreage harvested			Yield per harvested acre			
				Average 1951-60		1961	1962	1951-60	1961	1962
				1,000	1,000			1,000		
<u>WINTER:</u>		acres	acres	acres	acres			Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.
Florida		13.3	9.7	7.3	7.3			149	135	160
California		14.4	13.8	14.5	14.5			164	265	210
Total		27.7	23.5	21.8	21.8			156.8	211.4	193.3
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>										
Florida - Hastings		20.2	21.0	20.7	20.7			156	190	165
- Other		4.7	3.4	2.3	2.3			114	150	135
Texas		1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1			60	150	175
Total		26.0	25.4	24.1	24.1			141.8	183.1	162.6
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>										
N.C.-8 N.E. Counties		13.8	13.2	11.9	11.9			126	155	May 10
Other Counties		8.2	3.8	3.4	3.4			76	115	"
South Carolina		8.8	6.0	4.5	4.5			84	85	"
Georgia		1.9	.5	.5	.5			60	67	"
Alabama - Baldwin		17.8	12.4	12.4	12.4			108	110	"
- Other		9.1	9.0	7.0	7.0			58	100	"
Mississippi		8.4	3.8	3.4	3.4			44	50	"
Arkansas		10.1	5.2	4.8	4.8			52	63	"
Louisiana		8.2	3.8	3.6	3.6			44	52	"
Oklahoma		4.0	1.9	1.8	1.8			54	62	"
Texas		9.2	6.0	5.9	5.9			54	69	"
Arizona		6.1	10.3	8.5	8.5			237	240	"
California		54.1	58.5	43.3	43.3			277	325	"
Total		159.8	134.4	111.0	111.0			152.1	208.5	"

Seasonal group and State		P R O D U C T I O N		
		Average 1951-60	1961	Indicated 1962
		1,000	1,000	1,000
<u>WINTER:</u>		cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Florida		1,990	1,310	1,168
California		2,337	3,657	3,045
Total		4,327	4,967	4,213
<u>EARLY SPRING:</u>				
Florida - Hastings		3,098	3,990	3,416
- Other		535	510	310
Texas		58	150	192
Total		3,691	4,650	3,918
<u>LATE SPRING:</u>				
N.C.-8 N.E. Counties		1,735	2,046	May 10
Other Counties		599	437	"
South Carolina		748	510	"
Georgia		111	34	"
Alabama - Baldwin		1,930	1,364	"
- Other		500	900	"
Mississippi		353	190	"
Arkansas		508	328	"
Louisiana		356	198	"
Oklahoma		206	118	"
Texas		480	414	"
Arizona		1,442	2,472	"
California		14,866	19,012	"
Total		23,833	28,023	"

State	PASTURE			State	PASTURE			
	Condition April 1		1962		Condition April 1		1962	
	Average 1951-60	Percent			Average 1951-60	Percent		
Maine	91	94	95	N.C.	79	87	84	
N.H.	94	96	98	S.C.	73	81	77	
Vt.	95	100	95	Ga.	73	82	78	
Mass.	94	99	97	Fla.	71	80	73	
R.I.	93	100	90	Ky.	74	88	78	
Conn.	92	91	92	Tenn.	74	86	80	
N.Y.	88	89	90	Ala.	68	79	72	
N.J.	82	83	83	Miss.	68	76	64	
Pa.	83	87	82	Ark.	70	82	73	
Ohio	83	89	80	Ia.	71	77	64	
Ind.	84	91	86	Okl.	67	89	77	
Ill.	84	91	85	Texas	62	85	63	
Mich.	91	94	93	Mont.	80	64	63	
Wis.	89	91	94	Idaho	88	92	88	
Minn.	88	89	93	Wyo.	77	64	84	
Iowa	85	95	93	Colo.	70	83	85	
Mo.	74	85	81	N.Mex.	66	88	82	
N.Dak.	73	65	56	Ariz.	82	79	94	
S.Dak.	78	76	80	Utah	83	79	92	
Nebr.	80	87	88	Nev.	86	64	86	
Kans.	75	89	88	Wash.	81	93	80	
Del.	81	89	85	Oreg.	84	92	77	
Md.	82	87	83	Calif.	77	77	84	
Va.	75	85	80	U.S.	78	86	82	
W.Va.	75	82	77					

PEACHES

State	PEACHES			
	Condition April 1		1962	
	Average 1951-60	Percent	Percent	
N.C.	74	88	88	95
S.C.	70	86	82	86
Ga.	68	84	87	84
Ala.	65	84	85	86
Miss.	53	72	60	74
Ark.	66	88	88	86
Ia.	61	81	76	85
Okl.	58	74	82	86
Texas	52	74	81	80
9 States	66	84	84	85
				76

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

Crop and State	1,000 boxes 2/	Average 1950-59	Indicated 1960	Equivalent Tons	Average 1961	Indicated 1960	Indicated 1961
ORANGES:							
EARLY, MIDSEASON & NAVEL VARIETIES 3/							
Calif.	14,370	9,000	7,800	544,700	338,000	293,000	
Fla., All	47,970	51,000	56,500	2,153,700	2,295,000	2,543,000	
Temple	2,310	4,000	4,300	104,000	180,000	194,000	
Other	45,650	47,000	52,200	2,054,700	2,115,000	2,349,000	
Texas	1,142	2,000	1,600	51,410	90,000	72,000	
Ariz.	472	440	600	17,900	16,500	22,500	
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500	
Total, Above Varieties	64,122	62,715	65,755	2,780,226	2,751,900	2,942,000	
VALENCIA:							
Calif.	22,624	16,000	14,000	858,900	600,000	525,000	
Fla.	36,210	35,700	44,500	1,629,500	1,606,000	2,002,000	
Texas	518	1,500	600	23,280	67,500	27,000	
Ariz.	641	720	850	24,250	27,000	31,900	
Total, Valencia	59,992	53,920	59,950	2,535,930	2,300,500	2,585,900	
ALL ORANGES:							
Calif.	36,994	25,000	21,800	1,403,600	938,000	818,000	
Fla.	84,130	86,700	101,000	3,788,200	3,901,000	4,545,000	
Texas	1,660	3,500	2,200	74,690	157,500	99,000	
Ariz.	1,113	1,160	1,450	42,150	43,500	54,400	
La.	167	275	255	7,516	12,400	11,500	
U. S., ALL							
Oranges	124,114	116,635	126,705	5,316,156	5,052,400	5,527,900	
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Fla., All	35,100	31,600	34,000	1,404,000	1,264,000	1,360,000	
Seedless	19,250	19,200	22,000	770,000	758,000	880,000	
Pink	—	7,300	8,500	—	292,000	340,000	
White	—	11,900	13,500	—	476,000	540,000	
Other	15,850	12,400	12,000	634,000	496,000	480,000	
Texas	2,970	6,800	2,600	118,800	272,000	104,000	
Ariz.	2,585	2,260	2,400	83,230	72,300	76,800	
Calif., All	2,482	2,640	2,700	82,240	86,600	88,500	
Desert Valleys	936	1,240	1,300	30,140	39,700	41,600	
Other Areas	1,546	1,400	1,400	52,100	46,900	46,900	
U. S., All							
Grapefruit	43,137	43,300	41,700	1,688,270	1,694,900	1,629,300	
LEMONS:							
Calif.	14,917	13,600	15,000	575,100	517,000	570,000	
Ariz.	4/ 735	540	500	4/ 27,900	20,500	57,000	
U. S., Lemons	15,064	14,140	16,500	580,380	537,500	627,000	
LIMES: Fla.	328	310	340	13,120	12,400	13,600	
Forecast for 1962	—	—	400	—	—	16,000	
TANGELOS:							
Fla.	329	500	1,000	14,818	22,500	45,000	
TANGERINES:							
Fla.	4,320	4,900	4,000	194,350	220,000	180,000	

1/ The crop year begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with completion of harvest the following year. For some States in certain years production includes quantities not harvested, or harvested but not utilized, on account of economic conditions, and quantities donated to charity. Estimates of such quantities for 1960 crops were: Oranges-California, Navel and Miscellaneous, 140,000 boxes (5,750 tons); California, Valencia, 50,000 boxes (1,875 tons); Grapefruit-California, Desert Valleys, 10,000 boxes (340 tons).

2/ Net content of box varies. Approximate averages are as follows: Oranges-California and Arizona, 75 lbs.; Florida and other States, 90 lbs.; Grapefruit-California Desert Valleys and Arizona, 64 lbs.; other California areas, 67 lbs.; Florida and Texas, 80 lbs.; Lemons-76 lbs.; Limes-80 lbs.; Tangelos and Tangerines-90 lbs.

3/ Navel and Miscellaneous varieties in California and Arizona. Early and Midseason varieties in Florida and Texas. All varieties in Louisiana. For all States except Florida, includes small quantities of tangerines.

4/ Short-time averages.

MARCH EGG PRODUCTION

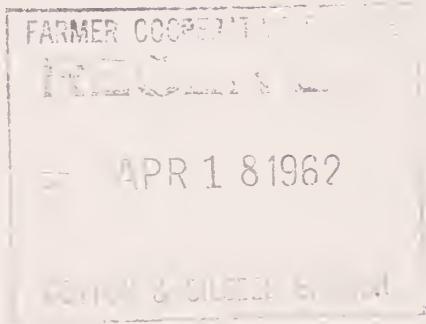
State and division:	Number of layers on: and hand during March:		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced During March		Jan.-March incl.	
	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962
	Thous.	Thous.	Number	Number	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.	Mil.
Maine	3,549	3,502	1,865	1,906	68	70	207	208
N.H.	1,555	1,430	1,894	1,910	29	27	88	84
Vt.	686	662	1,919	1,947	13	13	39	38
Mass.	2,791	2,518	1,934	1,903	54	48	158	144
R.I.	338	312	1,860	1,879	6	6	18	17
Conn.	2,926	2,817	1,879	1,879	55	53	152	159
N.Y.	8,420	8,240	1,793	1,860	151	153	434	449
N.J.	10,090	9,733	1,717	1,649	173	160	463	448
Pa.	16,156	15,268	1,882	1,869	304	285	850	826
N.Atl.	46,611	44,482	1,830	1,832	853	815	2,419	2,373
Ohio	10,870	11,684	1,885	1,910	205	223	586	627
Ind.	11,320	10,752	2,003	1,934	227	208	636	604
Ill.	11,097	10,512	1,934	1,965	215	207	598	561
Mich.	6,358	6,360	1,916	1,879	122	120	346	345
Wis.	9,263	9,318	1,905	1,941	177	181	511	515
E.N.Cent.	48,908	48,626	1,934	1,931	946	939	2,677	2,652
Minn.	16,500	15,802	2,024	1,993	334	315	977	923
Iowa	22,613	21,846	2,071	2,021	468	442	1,321	1,265
Mo.	8,638	9,058	1,950	1,894	168	172	448	456
N.Dak.	2,321	2,231	1,854	1,767	43	39	116	107
S.Dak.	7,186	7,704	1,990	1,959	143	151	400	430
Nebr.	8,582	8,606	2,052	1,990	176	171	488	472
Kans.	6,029	5,755	1,923	2,003	120	115	327	301
W.N.Cent.	71,869	71,002	2,020	1,979	1,452	1,405	4,077	3,954
Del.	698	663	1,773	1,724	12	11	33	32
Md.	1,522	1,380	1,879	1,814	29	25	76	71
Va.	5,474	5,374	1,934	1,891	106	102	283	283
W.Va.	1,851	1,802	1,885	1,879	35	34	89	91
N.C.	10,118	10,805	1,900	1,854	192	200	520	553
S.C.	4,184	4,572	1,928	1,835	81	84	218	237
Ga.	11,120	12,566	1,900	1,854	211	233	576	649
Fla.	5,002	5,597	1,984	1,972	99	110	278	306
S.Atl.	39,969	42,759	1,914	1,869	765	799	2,073	2,222
Ky.	5,114	4,800	1,829	1,798	94	86	230	215
Tenn.	4,929	5,100	1,841	1,841	91	94	228	236
Ala.	6,466	7,113	1,872	1,897	121	135	333	361
Miss.	6,640	7,345	1,724	1,717	114	126	298	327
Ark.	5,594	7,080	1,879	1,847	105	138	257	340
La.	2,777	2,850	1,782	1,801	49	51	128	126
Okla.	3,072	2,956	1,910	1,941	59	57	150	144
Texas	12,968	13,422	1,872	1,848	243	248	633	634
S.Cent.	47,560	50,665	1,842	1,845	876	935	2,267	2,383
Mont.	1,018	984	1,913	1,841	19	18	54	52
Idaho	1,210	1,194	2,009	1,978	24	24	69	68
Wyo.	287	280	1,844	1,879	5	5	13	14
Colo.	1,383	1,448	1,779	1,830	25	26	68	71
N.Mex.	730	770	1,758	1,786	13	14	35	37
Ariz.	723	779	1,860	1,844	13	14	38	41
Utah	1,392	1,412	2,015	1,928	28	27	79	77
Nev.	73	71	1,814	1,814	1	1	3	3
Wash.	4,625	4,618	2,003	1,996	93	92	267	258
Oreg.	2,799	2,562	1,968	2,015	55	52	158	148
Calif.	27,046	29,556	1,950	1,903	527	562	1,478	1,578
West.	41,286	43,674	1,945	1,912	803	835	2,262	2,347
U.S.	296,203	301,209	1,923	1,902	5,395	5,728	15,775	15,931

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